When St. Louis Was a

PRICE (In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.

"Wide-Open" Town. A capital sketch, well illustrated, in next Sunday's REPUBLIC.

NINETY-SECOND YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1900.

BULLER'S ARTILLERY IS AT WORK.

SUPREME COURT MAY ACT MONDAY.

Intimation That Attorney General Crow's Motion Merits Prompt Action.

CHICAGO COUNSEL RETICENT.

Will Take No Steps Until Next Week-Missauri's Representative Files a Brief Presenting Strong Arguments.

Crow to-day tiled in the play wife. Comprise expansive belof to expand of one north for injunction proceedings against the Citplatned to the court that the ban work two Billings that there provedings had been commenced, and also had made by wire the trustees of the Satisfacty position of Chi-

The court stated that this notice was no absolutely research manager as the deent and infimated that it ileaster on the motion to the the complaint probably would be finde Monday, when the court meets at

Judge Springer and C lovel Burdett, coun rel for the cased tractice, were in the court. The former stated that the decembers would take no steps in court until after Menday. They are consisting authorities with great diligence, however, and will claim that the decision of fact Mercley in the case of Loofstana against Texas is a precedent in Lexer of refusing an injunction. This was a case where Louisiana sought by injunction of the Supreme Court to protect the citizens of that State against the quarantine law of Texas as enforced by its health authorities. By unsulminus decision the court dismissed the bill for tack of jurisdiction, holding that the cannwas not such as warranted the court in his terfering with the duties of the Executive of Texas; not being such a controversy between two States as length it within the original jurisdiction of the United States

Attorney General Crow, however, discusses this point fully in his brief and click the case of the Chreckee Nation vs. the tate of Georgia. General Crow is of opinion that the sur-

reptitious manner in which the saind was opened will not be of advantage to the de-

"If the Drainage Trustees are acting it good faith," said he to The Hepsielic cor-respondent to-day, "Why such great haste in opening the gates when it become known that the Supreme Court was to be appealed to? They had waited nearly ten years for this event, and it seems ten days longer could have been allowed to pole, if Chicago felt confident of the justice of the The policy of the defendants, as stated

by their counsel to The Republic correspondent, will be to await developments in court. Their attorneys are watching even move with great vigilarce and are almost constantly in communication with the San Stary Trustees

The brief of Attorney General Crow wa presented to the court just before adjournment at half past 4. It will be examined by the Justices in chamiers to-morrow, to gether with the hill or complaint; and a de-

The Missouri Arguments.

The general purpose and object of the complaint is to enjoin the State of Illinois and the Sanitary District of Chicago, one of its public subdivisions and agencies, from discharging the undefected sewage and noxious fifth of the city of Chicago into the Mississippl River by artificial methods. The MI shows that these matters are of

of the river is into the lake, and that by means of an artificial channel which has works, it is proposed to reverse nature and to force the sawage to flow into the flow Plaines Eirer, thence into the Blancis Eiver and family into the Mississipp, which forms the eastern boundary of the State

The bill charges that if these acts he permitted, the water of the river will of a certainty be so polluted as to render it Missouri are dependent upon the water of the Mississippi River for these various pur-It is charged that not only is the lealth of the people menaced, but that de-posits of fifth in the river will affect that portion of its bed belonging to the State and will create a continuing public nan-sance. The facts in detail spacer in the till and will not be here recited.

It is respectfully submitted that the Su-preme Court of the United States has original jurisdiction of a cause of this charac

Article III, section I of the Constitution of the United States declares:
"The judicial power of the United States shall be in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Court courts from time to time, ordain and establish."

Section 2 of the same article says:
"The judicial nower shall extend to all cases of law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority; * * * to confronce. ples betwen two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, * * * and those in which a State shall be a party.

ils is a controversy between two States and between a State and a citizen of an ether State. The parties to the action do not bring it within Amendment XI to the

Constitution which provides:
"The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or pro-secuted against one of the United State by citizens of another State or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State."

The Controversy.

As between the State of Missouri and the Sanitary District of Chicago to citizen et between a State and a citizen of another State and therefore it is within the juris-diction of the Federal Supreme Court, as given to said court by the last caluse of Ar-the hussing. ticle III of the Constitution which gives to

the Supreme Court original parisdiction in all cases in which a State shall be a party. The controversy here relates to a navigable stream and the effect of the action of the defendants on said stream, one-half of which is, by act of Congress, within the jurisdiction of the sovereign State of Mis- ters within the State, and that the chief The State of Missouri must have source in the State of an armony in the source in the source in the same of the policy enter the policy of the policy of the policy of the policy of the source with a public highway, to cannot, as a State, make common war upon the State of Illinois or the Sanitary District of Chicago. She cannot act beyond which to use water. triet of Chicago. She cannot act beyond her own borders and cannot invade the City of Chicago or the Territory of the State of



MR. ST. LOUIS TAXPAYER: "SUFFERING GUNBOATS! HAVE I GOT TO TACKLE YOU.

given up so completely her sovereigning as will prevent her at least in a court of the United States from saling to project the waters and streams over which she has intellection, in order to project the lives and health of her citizens against the analysis of account of the Sanitary District expressive violates the right of the State of the Sanitary District expressive violates the right of the State of the Sanitary District expressive violates the right of the State of the Sanitary District expressive violates the right of the State of the Sanitary District expressive violates the right of the State of the Sanitary District expressive violates the right of the State of the Sanitary District expressive violates the right of the State of the Sanitary District expressive violates the right of the violates of the Sanitary District expressive violates the right of the violates myfol acts of another State or the citizens

of Chicago have a right to discharge their Michigan Canal, thence into the Des Plaines River, thence into the Hillings From the acceptly of the case, every owner of a none must submit to the inonvenience of having water of an adjoinutitle the owner of the adjaining mine to escent upon him in a modified form, not cond not in the natural course of drainhe Mississippi River, in larger quantities . and much more polluted; and this the de-endants have no right to do. A Co-ordinate Remedy.

Whenever an indictable nuisance exists

there is a co-ordinate remedy in equity to restrain by injunction. But it will be claimed, no doubt, that the defendants have acquired a right from cus-tom and prescription, by use of the Illineis and Michigan Canal, which empties into the Des Pialnes, thence into the Billions and through it into the Mississippi, to so ran Ulinois and their sewage through the new channel, through said rivets, and into the Missisdippt, and, no doubt, also, it will be claimed that the Legislature of the State of Illinois Missouri cannot complain because the chan-

sel is built wholly within the jurisdiction of the State of Illipois. This soil Missouri holds as the trustee of a public trust, under not of Congress, for the benefit of the people; and she may, by Legislature, grant it to an individual, but she cannot grant the rights of the perrights of the people is to have the water come to them in its natural and accustomed flow, free from poliution or sewage cost into it by artificial drains from other States

cannot authorize the couling into the water of the Mississippi River on Missouri soil the sewage of its great cities to such an tuinly the State of Plinois cunnot author and assist one of its municipalities to

Against a public nulsance, however long continued, the State is bound to protect the

eral, as the law officer of the State, has the power to institute a preceding in equi-ty in the name of the people to compet the athomance of the acts which constitute

Chief Law Officer's Duty.

This is founded upon the proposition that the Attorney General is the chief law officer of the State, and that gil the people law officer of the people, in the name of

It is not necessary to an action for nuisance arising from the pollution of water Illinois with an armed force to protect her to say that the matter discharged into citizens against the threatened danger that the stream does not injure the water or imthe draining of the proves the water; it is the right of all per- feet a minute. Loaded with sediment from

issippl River. She has but one tribunal its natural state, and they are to exercise

sissippi River. She has but one tribunal to which she can appeal and she now are peak to that great reparal established in the Constitution of the United States with original and phenary parisdiction to hear and determine controversies between a State and citizens of another State.

Numerous precedents and authorities are quart to prove that this case is such as woulf come within the original purisdiction.

So when the use of water replaces it injuries to health or impairs the compositions to health or many the provided to have their property in the constant of the superior of the superi would come within the original prischeden jurious to health or impairs the come of the Supreme Court and the brief then fortable enjoyment of property, a nulsance of the Supreme Court and the brief then states:

If the State of Missouri were an absolutely independent foreign sovereign, with the
Missosippi River dividing as it less you,
her territory as a foreign sovereign from
the Republic of the United States and the
State of Illimots. Missouri would then undoubtedly have the fight to see in the courts
of the United States to restrain unlawful
of the same is public of the Injury common.
And the fact that the water of a stream
that for the fact that the water of a stream
that the fact that the water of a stream
the fact that the wat acts, which, if not prevented would damage a nuisance under such circumstances the the health and lives and property of the citi. Injury complained of must be a substantial zens of Missouri. The question then comes right and must result from artificial causes and from an actual increase of the polin-

question of whether one State can create and continue a nuisance in navigable waters forming a boundary between it and As to the other States of the Union and the efficient of those States, we believe her tween two States, which can only be detruint to see them in every civil case, at Lee and equity, in the great tribunal of the Federal severeign is specially reserved. The

CLEARER AT JOLIET.

they had preclausly emptied it into the Chernes River, thence into the Illinois and In the drainings channel to-day is about the Jollet, Ill., Jan. 18.—The current of water same as yesterday, but to-day the water and eventually into the Mis- depth is about three feet, and it is that the answer to this is that the | mated that about half of the flow of 36,000 right thus claimed is like that which exists, cubic feet per minute is now coming down in adjoining mines upon different levels, the channel. A whole school of deaf fish From the according of the case, every rose to the surface at Lockport, and it is one to the surring up of the gaseous upposed that the surring up of the gaseous natters in the windage basis caused them or rise. To-day the flow of water was matters in the to rise. To day the flow of water was to rise. To day the flow of people, and this atterneon, near the Jefferson Street Bridge, was an old man fishing, the claimed that he had caught several fish, but his story was not believed. Many claimed that he was employed by the drainage channel PERTURBATION AT PEKIN.

PERTURBATION AT PEKIN.
REPUBLIC STREIAL

Pekin, Ill., Jan. 18—The much-talked-of strong-smelling water of the Chicago River is headed for St. Louis from Leckport's extensive works, but has not reached this city on the Illinois River. It is expected here Saturday afternoon. The beatmen ore securing their beats and belongings along the river banks, fearing a great flood. Chicago water may be trong, but it remains to be seen when it arrives here as to its dense or diluted qualities. as to its dense or diluted qualities

No Change at Peoria.

No Change at Peorla.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Provin, Ill., Jam. is -Up to a late hour tonight no change is apparent in the condition of the inlinois filver at this point. There has been a rise of ten inches in the water during the day, but this is credited to the heavy rains in Peorla and further up the valley. The flood from the canal gates is expected to reach Peorla by to-morrow night, and its coming is anxiously awaited. There are a great many varying epinions here are a great many varying opinics to what the effect healty will be. So there are country as many who think the effect will not be noticeable. It is reported that fish in the river, in those portions which have been contaminated by the Chion sewage, are dying by the thousands, the local fisheries are destroyed, it will an a great loss for Petria.

TEICHMANN WOULDN'T SIGN.

City Chemist's Controversy With City Counselor.

City Counselor.

The affidavit upon which City Counselor Schurmaceuer is to have his application for an injunction against the Chicago Drainage Canal Commission was the cause of a spirited controversy between the City Chemist, Income the latter wean to Washington. The City Chemist had collected a mass of evidence and made numerous araiyses in order to make the necessary affidavit was prepared by the City Counselor, Telehimann asys he found it so worded as to place him in the position of drawing conclusions as a bacteriologist, as well as an expert chemist.

Telemisan told the City Counselor that he was prepared to qualify as an expert chemist.

Telemisan told the City Counselor that he was prepared to qualify as an expert chemist, but not as an expert in bacteriologist, as well as an expert chemist, but not as an expert in bacteriologist, as in control received in the position of drawing conclusions as a bacteriologist, as well as an expert chemist, but not as an expert in bacteriologist, as in the position of drawing conclusions as a bacteriologist, as well as an expert chemist, but not as an expert in bacteriologist, as the limit is the waster eighteen days to travel from Chicago to the mouth of the lilinots River, and if any typhold germs are introduced into the cause. So per cent of them will pertsh before they reach the lilinots rivers the side in the following order.

Chillicothe, January 21, the sin, January 22, alternoun, 12; the sin, January 23, alternoun, 13; the sin, January 23, alternoun, 12; the sin, January 23, alternoun, 13; the sin, January 23, alternoun, 13; the sin, January 23, alternoun, 13; the sin, Jan

davit, but Telehmann was firm in his re-fusal, and after a sharp colloque he gained his point. The afficiavit was changed to meet his views and he then signed it. An additional affidavit was signed by Doctor Amand Ravold as bacteriologist.

BACK TO ITS OLD COLOR.

Day's Fiith in Chicago Thickens the River.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Chicago, Ill., Jan. 18.-The drainage canal flow through the controlling works at Lockport is to be increased to 360,000 cubic sewage of the City of Chicago into the Mis- sors to have the water come to them in flushing sewers and rain-washed streets,

LEADING TOPICS

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri-Fair Friday and probably Saturday; northwesterly winds. For Illinois-Generally fair Friday and probably Saturday; westerly winds.

For Arkansas-Fair Friday and Saturday; northwesterly wlads.

1. Supreme Court May Act Monday. Builer's Artillery is at Work.

2. Fighting at Ladysmith Described. 3. Financial Crash of De Castellane, Fortune Teller's Suicide. Killed by Her Husband

Livine Healer in Juli. Entombed Miner Starved to Death 4. Light on Meier's "Retrenchment" Bills. To Make Houser Delegate-at-Large, Moyor is Seeking for a Scapegoat. essor Ives Scores Ziegenhe Her Song was Her Warning.

College Girls Very Angry. 5. Colonel Colson Seriousty Shot Abduction Trial Ends in a Tragely, Employes Charged With Theft, Union Club Enghre.

Installation at Jefferson Club. 6. Sporting News. Results at Race Tracks.

Brady on the Ring Situation. 7. Filipino Question in Congress. Nichragus Canal Seems Assured.

Hoys' Trip of Adventure Cut Short. Profroom Convictions. Fruit Growers Worried. Too Free With His Pistol. 8. Editorial.

Democratic State Ticket. Eventa in Society.

9. Railway News. Wood Congratulates Lee, Rod-Mill Workers Strike. Missouri Bunkers Meet.

New Corporations, Transfers of Realty. Government Weather Report. Live Stock Men's Convention. Kentucky Contest Proceedings. New York Underground Railway Plan

12. Grain and Produce.

Other Markets.

13. Financiai News. River Telegrams.

14. Unknown Philanthropist Paya for Light, Starts a Book With Five Thousand Dob lars.

the Chicago River returned to its ancien the Cheago River returned to its ancient color to-day.

The highest current in the river registered one mile an hour.

Reports from towns along the river where the new has made itself apparent are to the effect that the torgid position from the Joliet busin and the muck-hed of the Des Plaines has disappeared. The combined waters of Lake Michigan and the Cheago River in their course down the canal reached the following places at the time indicated for such, respectively?

Joliet, Wednesday, 12:30 p. m.; Morris, Weinesday, 7 p. m.; Ottawa, Thursday, 4 a. m.

any Himois River water.

Presidential Race.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New York, Jan. 18.-Two well-known New Yorkers opened the betting on the presiiential race to-day with a big wager One of them, stirred by political talk growing out of William I. Bryan's proposed visit to the East, bet \$2.00 to \$5.00 that Mr. Bryan will be the next President of the United States.

This is the earliest big bet recorded. It is in the future books, as the racing phrase goes. What the post odds will be is another matter.

EXPECTS LATTER TO MAKE FIVE MILES. "There Will Be No Turning Back," Says the

Are Numerous and Strong.

His Message Indicates That War-

ren's Division Is Heavily

Engaged.

BY BENNETT BURLEIGH.

SPECIAL DE CABLE. Spearman's Farm, Natal, Thursday, 7:20 a. m .- (Copyright, 1900, by James Gordon Bennett, Our bowitzer battery fired upon the Boer lines occasionally during last night, and the bombardment was | During the night it rained heavresumed at a quarter to six o'clock | He. this morning. All is well.

BOERS' STRONG DEFENSE.

London, Friday Jan. 19 .- (Copyright, 1960, by James Gordon Bennett.)-The correspondent of the Standard sends this dispatch from Spearman's Farm under date of Wednesday

Lord Dundonald made a close reconnoissance of the enemy's position. They were found to be strongly intrenched on a series of low kopjes situated close to the river and extending right up to continuous, and the Boers were ob-Ladysmith,

Their second main line of defense was the edge of a long plateau which was flanked by a lofty hill on our left called Abejmana.

Their position was further strengthened by the sinuous course taken at this point by the Tugela. After flowing beneath the precipitous slope of the Abamyama Mountain, the river winds about until it forms a sort of peninsula over which the road to Ladysmith passes up to a plateau.

BULLER'S REPORTS.

London, Jan. 18, 9:37.-The War Office has issued the following: From Buller, Spearman's Camp, January 18:

One field artillety howitzer battery and Lyttleton's brigade are across the Tugela at Potgieter's Drift. The enemy's position is being bombarded by us.

Five miles higher up Warren has crossed the river by a pontoon, eighty-five yards long. He hopes his force will by evening have advanced five miles from the river to his right front. The enemy is busily intrenching.

From Roberts, Cape Town, Jan-

uary 18: Gatacre reports that three hundred men of all ranks have been moved from Bushman's Hock to Hoperberg, and the Seventy-Fourth Field Battery and one company of mounted infantry from Sterkstroom to Bushman's Hoek. Otherwise there is no change.

The War Office has also received the following dispatch from General Roberts, dated Cape Town, to-

day: I have received a telegram from General Buller stating that one brigade and howitzer battery have crossed the Tugela River at Potgieter's Drift. Five miles further west, at Trichard's Drift, General Warren has thrown a pontoen bridge over the river. By this part of his force crossed yesterday. The remainder is expected by this morning to be on the north bank. Warren hopes he will be able to turn the enemy's position, which five miles off to his right front is being strongly intrenched.

MANY BRITISH WOUNDED.

London, Jan. 18.-A special dispatch from Durban, dated Wednesday, says:

Advices from Potgieter's Drift. dated yesterday (Tuesday) say that Sir Charles Warren has arrived within seventeen miles of Ladysmith, and that the British wounded are arriving at Mooi River field hospital by every train from the front, indicating that there has already been severe fight-

Neither report has yet been con firmed.

BEGINNING OF THE FIGHT.

Spearman's Farm, Natal, Jan. 18, 10 a. m.—General Lyttleton's brigade, with a howitzer battery. crossed the Tugela River at Potgieter's Drift, on Tuesday, January 16. The water rose above the waists of the men.

The Boers fired two shots and

British General-Boers' Lines of Defense

trenches, the passage being uninterringed. The British advanced in skir . mishing order and the small kopjes on the summits were occupied by 6:30 p. m.

Yesterday (Wednesday) the Boer | • trenches were vigorously shelled in the mest of the party killed, wounded or the captured. front of Mount Alice, while the goods occorded British remained in possession of the kopjes and plain.

Heavy mists enveloped the hills. but the naval guns and the heavier battery made good practice, thoroughly searching the trenches. On the Boer right a breach was

made in a sandbag emplacement, where it is supposed the Boer guns had been placed. The cannonade was heavy and served leaving trenches in small

parties. The hill facing the Brit-

ish position was shelled next. General Warren has forced a passage of the Tugela seven miles

THE START FOR LADYSMITH.

Mount Alice, near Potgleter's Brift, Natal, Monday, Jan. 15.—The forward movement Monday, Jan. 5.—The forward movement for the relief of Ladysmith began on Wedreschix, January 16, from Frere and Chieveley. Lord Fundanald's mounted bri-gade with the Fifth Brigade, under Gou-eral Hart, comprising the Dublins, the Con-raughts, the limiskillings and the Border Regiment, proceeded northwesterly to Springleid. The position had previously been thoroughly reconnoitered. A few miles outside of Frere Lord Dundonald passed largels erected by the Boars to revenue targets erected by the Boers to represent a force advancing in skirmishing order. Evidently the Boers had been firing at these from the adjacent bills. Lord Dundonald pushed on and as the main column advanced it was notified that Springfield was not occupied by Boers, and that the Fifth Brigade had taken possession. The British transport extended for several miles and

comprised some 5.000 vehicles. The mounted brigade advanced rapidly, of meeting with any opposition. The British seegts had minutely searched all the suspicious country, but there was no sign of the enemy. The column advanced to Mount Alice, fac-

ing the enemy's mountain fortress. The Boers had been at Potgleter's Deift the previous day, but a body of South Afri-can horse swam the stream under fire and brought over the post from the Boers' side The Boers were evidently surprised at he appearance of the British on the scene. A long camp could be seen on Tugela Heights, facing Mount Alice, but the enemy quickly struck camp and cleared off into the mountains. A buccy was seen leaving for the hills on the right, presumably with General Joubert or some other com mandant, General Buller took up his quar ters in a pleasantly situated farmhouse longing to Martinas Prectorius, who had

On Friday a loud explosion was heard Subsequently it was found that the Boers had destroyed a bridge under construction seven miles above Potgleter's Drift. peal and instructions to the forces, begin-

ng: "We are geing to the relief of our comrades in Ladysmith. There will be no turn-The order proceeds to advise the mer hen they charge, regarding the conoler which they should recuive the sur der of any of the enemy. It also warm hem that the Boers are treacherous in the

ise of the white flag.
This order has been received with enthaasm in every camps The march was very trying, but the cops are now encamped amid very pleasant surroundings. Their health is excellen

BATTLE EXPECTED TO-DAY. London, Jan. 18, 4 a, m.-Military critics affiliation with the War Office consider at the expected battle, along the south and west of Ladysmith can barely e delayed beyond to-day. From Durban it is reported that fighting

tanking operation across the Tugela, are some 12,000 or 14,000 bayonets, 1,200 horses and forty guns. The disposition of his oth-r 12,000 or 22,000 men is not known, aithough assumption is that the whole army will in action when the hour for combined inversent arrives.

Three weeks ago General Buller had 20,000 men. Considerable re-enforcements have duce reached him, giving him probably neer and eighly gons all told. to Boers have to oppose him are merguesswork. In not replying to General Lytflaton's shells they are using the faction that proved so successful in the battle of Magers fontein and Colenso-lying low is their trenches and thus hoping to concess their precise position until the infantry ad

The Daily Chronicle's military expert see a carious analogy between General Buller's situation now and the eve of Magersfoutein, Now, as then, the Boers are making a stand their backs to investing lines within a few miles. As Lord Methuen, after cross-ing Modder River, and to attack the Spyt-fontein and Magersfontein hills, so General fuller, after passing the Tugela, faces in eighte intrenchments in a rough country. One correspondent mentions General Buller's wheeled transport of 5,000 vehicles, which connects him with the railroad, about thirty miles to the rear. Among these ve-hicles are thirty traction engines, which draw from ten to fifteen wagons each. General Buller's warning as to the misus of the white flag by the Boers in his procnation to the troops is considered . ather broad hint to give no quarter. Hi

There will be no turning back." is played upon editorially by the morning papers as presaging cheerful announcements. The absorbing interest felt in the situa-

Continued on Page Swo.

GENERAL WAR NEWS. Butter's artillery resumed fire on • the Boar positions north of Putgle- •

r's Drift yesterday morning. Buffer evidently is awaiting the re- ◆ mit of Warren's turning movement to the west of Potgieter's.

He cables to the War Office that he . · expected Warren to make five miles · . yesterday, and that the Boers were .

troughy intrenched on his (War- . on's right front, indicating that . leavy fighting was on.

General Buller, in an address to his. cops, maxs; "There will be no turn-

A disputch under Tuesday's date . from Pounterer's Drift says that . Dritish wounded are arriving at . Mond Eliver field huspital by every . rain, indicating that there has . @ Frem some heavy fighting:

Military experts in London figure . that about twenty of Buller's battalluns are engaged in the present d I then recalled their forces to the . . movement. Reconnoiseances by Lord Pundondd's cavalry have developed the .

> and strong lines of defense north of Colonial rebels have selzed the im-

not that the Books have numerous .

portant t was of Priceka, north-A detachment of troops belonging o French's command in the Citesterg District, was ambushed and 6

SITUATION SUMMARIZED.

Persistent Rumor That Ladysmith Had Been Relieved Is Discredited.

BY MILTON V. SNYDER .

BY MILTON V. SNYDER.

SPECIAL BY CABLE

Louisin, Friday, Jam 19.—(Copyright, 1990,
by James Gordon Bennett.)—There is a persistent runor affect this morning that Ladysmith has been relieved. The same story
had reached the War Office by minight,
coupled with the statement that a decisive victory had been won by the British. The officials there, while professing to have received no further dispatches than those given out, intimated that perhaps the sec-ond rumor indicating that a battle had been

fought might be true, but they placed no confidence in the first story.

The last news received is contained in General Buller's disputch which states that General Warren's entire force had crossed the Tursela at Trichardt's Drift and appeared to advance for wiles from the expected to advance five miles from the river by last evening. As the Boers were intrenched in his right front, this clearly indicates the possibility of an encounter at any minute, but the relief of the besieged city is not yet at hand.

city is not yet at hand.

As to future moves, it is all guesswork. The Boers occupy, in force, the kopjes in front of Buller, and have strong positions on Arnot Hill Farm, some six miles from Potgleter's Drift. This position is open to a turning movement by the west, which would cut it off from the Free State passes. and by the east also, if the garrison of Ladysmith could make a strong against the enemy's position by Onderbrook

and Grobler's Kloof. Buller's Advantage. General Builer has two drifts in his hands, which gives him a great maneuver-ing power. He is helding Colenso in front by a bridge, having the right protected, and his railway line to Frere guarded by the divisional troops. After enough men have been left in the trenches and the drifts, he would have left his cavalry and mounted infantry-about twenty buttalions, There would be two brigades compris-ing eight battalions, with batteries and

ern front. There would be some twelve battallons, two cavalry regiments, the irregular horse and five field batteries, under General Warren, to work away to the west, maybe to Dewdrop or Acton Homes, or, perhaps, fur-there to the west by Rustenberg Farm. It is not thought that he will attempt to ree the passes. They are fortified and the Boers have five if not six lines of communication by the three principal Free State passes, by the railway through Clarkestown, by Landman's Drift from

naval guns to make a good advance and

e Beers if needful on their south-

Warren probably will work to the westward so as to draw off some of the Boers from their new position, which might help General Hildyard's force or another near aim to take the north of the Colenso posiion or the Grobler's Kipor position in the cear and then press on and join hands with General White at Pieters Station, as White would be on the lookout to join the fray both by Pieters and by Dewdrop,

MEXIA WILL CASE OPENED.

Son Sues for Larger Share of His Father's Estate. REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Dullas, Tex., Jan. 18.-The trial of the will contest case over the estate of the late General Enrique A. Mexia, the noted Mexican soldier, and statesman, was begun before Judge Eckford, in the Four-teenth Judichal District Court to-day, The teenth Judicial District Court to-day. The estate is estimated to be worth from \$1,600.000 to \$2,000,000.

When General Mexia died in the City of Mexico about four years ago he willed approximately, all of his property to his daughters. In-z and Adele, of the City of Mexico, and practically dishberited his on. Mexico, and practically disinherited his son, furence W. Mexia, of Dallas, Tex. This on is contesting the will.

VERDICT AGAINST GAVIN.

Ella Baker Awarded \$10,000 for Breach of Promise.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Decatur, Itt., Jan. 18 .- A jury in the Circuit Court in this city this afternoon awardd Ella Baker \$10,000 damages against James Gavin for breach of promise. Both parties are from Marca. The case has at-

tracted much attention.

BUBONIC PLAGUE ABOARD. Liner Monmouthshire Is Flying the Dread Signal.

HIPUBLIC SPECIAL.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Victoria, British Columbia, Jan. 18.-The ner Monmouthshire has just passed here, flying signals of bubonic plasue on board. Apparently she also carries news of a

KAISER'S AMNESTY.

Will Celebrate His Birthday by Freeing Petty Criminals,

Berlin, Thursday, Jan. 18.-(Copyright, 1900, by James Gordon Bennett.)-It is stated/that the Kaiser Intends on his birthday to grant amnesty to all offenders who have